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THIS ISSUE: The Indiana Historical Bureau is happy to join the Indiana Division of the American Negro Emancipation Centennial Authority in the observance of this significant anniversary. Further information about the Authority, Willard B. Ransom, State Chairman, is provided on p. 16. Special thanks are owing to Dr. Emma Lou Thornbrough, Butler University, and Mr. Andrew W. Ramsey, Crispus Attucks High School, Indianapolis, for preparing "Highlights in the History of Indiana Negroes since Emancipation." The picture on p. 15 was published in 1865; it is made available through the courtesy of the Indiana Historical Society Library.

WHEN LINCOLN became President on March 4, 1861, there were almost four million Negro slaves in the United States. Slavery was a legal institution in fifteen of the thirty-four States of the Union; it was much older than the United States itself. Within a few weeks after Lincoln took office eleven of the slaveholding States had declared their withdrawal from the Union and had set up a new government, the Confederate States of America; civil war had begun; the Union was in grave danger of being destroyed.

Lincoln's dominating purpose was to preserve the Union. For more than a year he resisted demands that he take aggressive action against slavery, because he feared that to do so might drive border States out of the Union. By the summer of 1862, however, he had decided to act. His antislavery convictions were perhaps reinforced by two other considerations. One was the growing sentiment in the North, voiced by many Members of Congress, in favor of immediate emancipation. The other was the danger that Great Britain and France would give diplomatic recognition to the Confederacy. Their governments were friendly to the South, but the rank and file of their people were opposed to slavery and they might be won to sympathy with the Union cause if the United States clearly announced its intention to free the slaves.

Having determined his course, Lincoln submitted to the Cabinet his draft of the proclamation. The Secretary of State, William H. Seward, suggested that action be put off until the tide of war, then running strongly against the Union armies, should turn in their favor. Lincoln agreed to this and so he waited until September 22, 1862, five days after the Confederate invasion of the North had been turned back at Antietam. He then issued a preliminary proclamation declaring that on January 1, 1863, all persons held as slaves in States or parts of States still in rebellion should be thenceforward and forever free. On the

appointed day he signed the document now known as the Emancipation Proclamation, formally proclaiming the freedom of all slaves held in areas still in revolt.

The proclamation clarified and strengthened the position of the Government in the North and went far toward assuring that Great Britain and France would not recognize the Confederacy as an independent nation. It brought freedom to the slaves as the Union armies extended their occupation of the South and compelled obedience to the proclamation. Later, on December 18, 1865, the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution abolished slavery as an institution throughout the whole of the United States.

The original of the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, here reproduced in actual-size facsimile, is in the National Archives, Washington, D. C. It is written on two large sheets of parchment, folded to make four leaves, or eight pages. The text begins on the outside front page—page one of this facsimile. It is written on both sides of the leaves and ends on page five. The document was originally tied with narrow red and blue ribbons, which, on page five, were attached to the parchment with the seal of the United States, in wax. Most of the ribbon remains; parts of the seal are still decipherable, but other parts have been worn off.

The document was bound with other proclamations in a large volume preserved for many years by the Department of State. When it was prepared for binding it was reinforced with strips along the center folds and then mounted on a still larger sheet of heavy paper. Written in red ink on the upper right-hand corner of this larger sheet is the number of the proclamation, 95, given to it by the Department of State long after it was signed. With other records, the volume containing the Emancipation Proclamation was transferred in 1936 from the Department of State to the National Archives of the United States.

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HIGHLIGHTS IN THE HISTORY OF INDIANA NEGROES SINCE EMANCIPATION

Andrew Ramsey and Emma Lou Thornbrough

JANUARY 1, 1863-- LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

The Proclamation, issued under the war powers of the President, affected slaves in the states which were in rebellion. Of course it did not have any direct effect upon Negroes in Indiana, but indirectly it had important results. Slavery, which had been prohibited by the Northwest Ordinance and by the Constitution of 1816, had ceased to exist in Indiana many years before, but some of the stigma of slavery was attached to free Negroes. The Emancipation Proclamation, which Lincoln called "an act of justice," was hailed with joy by Negroes throughout the North, not only because it meant freedom for those held in bondage in the South, but because it was a step in the direction of the recognition of the dignity and worth of all human beings.

Before the Civil War Indiana Negroes were not regarded as citizens and suffered under some of the same disabilities as Negroes in the South. They were not allowed to vote or hold office, serve on juries, or serve in the militia. They were not allowed to give testimony in court in cases involving white persons. Marriage between Negroes and white persons was prohibited under severe penalties. (A Negro was defined by the law as a person with one eighth or more Negro blood.) Negro children were completely excluded from public schools. Article XIII of the 1851 state Constitution prohibited Negroes from coming into the state to settle. The state even paid a salary to a Colonization Agent who tried to persuade Negroes to leave Indiana and settle in Liberia.

The Emancipation Proclamation and the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished slavery in all states and territories, led to the attainment of civil and political rights for Indiana Negroes.

INDIANA NEGROES IN THE UNION ARMY

After the Emancipation Proclamation Negro regiments were enrolled in the Union Army. The first Negroes from Indiana to enlist served in the famed Massachusetts Fifty-Fourth Regiment. Later Negroes were recruited in Indiana to help fill the state's quota of troops. The largest number served in the Twenty-Eighth Regiment, United States Colored Troops, which was organized in Indianapolis,

but Indiana Negroes also served in several other regiments. The percentage of adult males who fought for the Union cause, which meant emancipation for southern Negroes, was very high.

1866 -- CITIZENSHIP OF NEGROES RECOGNIZED

In the case of *Smith v. Moody* the Indiana Supreme Court decided that Negroes were citizens and that Article XIII of the state constitution, which excluded them from the state, was null and void. This decision was handed down before the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, which said that all persons born or naturalized in the United States were citizens and which prohibited states from abridging their privilege and immunities or denying them due process of law or equal protection of the laws.

1869 -- FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT ADOPTED

The Fifteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, which prohibited denial of the right to vote to any citizen because of race or color, was ratified in 1869. Negroes voted for the first time in the election of 1870. For many years the Negro vote was almost solidly Republican. Negroes tended to be loyal to that party because of Lincoln and because Republicans were responsible for the adoption of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

1869 -- PUBLIC SCHOOLS OPENED TO NEGROES

Before 1869 Negroes were barred from the public schools. Such education as they received was in private schools of one sort or another. Some schools were maintained by Negroes with the help of white religious groups, especially Quakers, but they were entirely inadequate. The most important private school which was open to Negroes was Union Literary Institute, an academy in Randolph County. It was founded through the joint efforts of Negroes and white persons, principally members of the Anti-Slavery Friends. A Negro, Samuel Smothers, served as principal during the first part of the Civil War. A few Negroes also attended another academy, Eleutherian Institute, in Jefferson County.

In 1869 the General Assembly passed a law requiring school authorities to organize separate schools for Negroes in districts where there were sufficient numbers to justify them. In Indianapolis two elementary schools were opened in 1869. In Terre Haute, Evansville, New Albany, Jeffersonville, and other towns and counties in the southern part of the state where most of the Negro population was concentrated, separate schools were opened. In some communities in the northern part of the state Negro children were ad-

mitted to the same schools with white children. But in 1874 the Indiana Supreme Court decided that the law did not permit non-segregated schools.

1877-- SCHOOL LAW AMENDED TO MAKE SEGREGATION OPTIONAL

As the result of the Supreme Court decision the legislature changed the law to give school authorities the option of maintaining separate schools or of permitting Negro children to attend the same schools as white children. Most towns in southern Indiana maintained completely segregated school systems, but in many towns farther north there was never segregation. In Indianapolis a separate system of elementary schools was maintained, but there were always a few schools with racially mixed enrollments.

1876-- FIRST NEGRO GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL

The first Negro student, a girl, was admitted to Indianapolis High School (later named Shortridge) in 1872 although the school law as yet made no provision for admission of Negroes to high school. She was graduated in 1876. The school law of 1877 provided for the admission of qualified Negroes to public high schools. Thereafter some towns in southern Indiana established separate high schools for Negroes, but in Indianapolis, where there was the largest Negro community in the state, there was no segregation in the high schools until the 1920's.

NEGRO TEACHERS

From the beginning most Negro schools were taught by Negro teachers, but Negro teachers were never employed in schools with racially mixed enrollments. Teaching was one of the few occupations open to educated Negroes, and teachers occupied positions of prestige in the Negro community. In Indianapolis three brothers, Robert Bruce Bagby, Benjamin D. Bagby, and James D. Bagby, who served as principals of Negro schools, also founded the first Negro newspaper. Robert Bagby was the first Negro elected to the Indianapolis city council. William D. McCoy, another school principal, was appointed as minister to Liberia by President Benjamin Harrison.

1879--THE FIRST NEGRO NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHED IN INDIANAPOLIS

The weekly Indianapolis *Leader*, the first successful Negro newspaper in the state, was founded by the three Bagby brothers mentioned above. It was strongly Republican in its editorial policy, as were nearly all Negro papers in that period, and was published from 1879 to 1885. The Indianapolis *World*, founded in 1882, con-

tinued publication until 1925. The *Freeman*, founded in 1888, was purchased in 1892 by George L. Knox, a prominent Negro Republican, and continued to be published until his death in 1926. The Indianapolis *Recorder* was founded in 1897 under the editorship of George P. Stewart. It has continued to be published until the present by members of the Stewart family.

1880-- THE FIRST NEGRO ELECTED TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE

James S. Hinton of Indianapolis, a native of North Carolina and a prominent Negro Mason, played a leading role in the post Civil War period in Negro conventions which petitioned the legislature for political and educational rights. He was elected state representative in 1880. Other Negroes elected to the same office were the Reverend James M. Townsend of Richmond, in 1884; the Reverend Richard Bassett of Howard County, in 1892; and Gabriel Jones, an Indianapolis teacher, in 1896. All of these men were Republicans.

1885-- CIVIL RIGHTS LAW PASSED

The state legislature passed a law in 1885 which prohibited discrimination on account of race in the enjoyment of the accommodations of inns, restaurants, barber shops, theaters, public conveyances, and other places of public accommodation. Persons who violated it were subject to fines and damage suits. It proved to be weak and was seldom enforced and did little to eliminate discrimination. Although it was ineffectual it remained unchanged until 1961 when a stronger law was passed.

JURY SERVICE

The 1885 Civil Rights Law also declared that no one should be disqualified from jury service because of race and provided penalties for any officer who failed to summon a juror because of his race. Even before the adoption of this law Negroes occasionally had served on juries. Probably the first example was in Marion County in 1870, but Negro jurors were not numerous. The 1885 law was not effective in preventing the exclusion of Negroes. As late as 1946 a case reached the Indiana Supreme Court in which the decision of the lower court was reversed because there was evidence of systematic exclusion of Negroes from juries over a period of years.

EARLY NEGRO COLLEGE GRADUATES

Before 1900 few Negroes had an opportunity to attend institutions of high learning. A study made at Atlanta University shows that only nine Negroes graduated from Indiana colleges between the Civil

War and 1900. There were actually a few more than this but very few. One of the first Negro college graduates in the state was a woman, who graduated from Butler College in 1887. Her brother, a member of the class of 1889, was the second Negro to graduate from that institution. Marcellus Neal of the class of 1895 was the first Negro to graduate from Indiana University. Negroes had also graduated from Purdue University and from DePauw and Franklin colleges before 1900.

EARLY NEGRO DOCTORS

In 1871 Samuel E. Elbert, who had moved to Indianapolis from Ohio, where he had attended Oberlin College, was graduated from Indiana Medical College, the first member of his race to receive the M.D. degree in Indiana. He had a long and successful practice in Indianapolis. Sumner Furniss, who graduated from the same institution in 1894, was the first Negro to be admitted as an intern in the Indianapolis City Hospital. Furniss practiced in Indianapolis until his death in 1953 and was one of the most distinguished Negro leaders in the state. Dr. George Washington Buckner, one of the early physicians in Evansville, was appointed by President Wilson as minister to Liberia.

EARLY NEGRO LAWYERS

The first Negro to be admitted to the bar in Indianapolis was J.T.V. Hill, who began practice in 1882. He was a prominent civic leader and one of the first Negro Democrats. James H. Lott, who began practice in the nineties, was also a leader in the community. Robert L. Bailey, an honor graduate of Indiana Law School, was for many years the only Negro member of the Indianapolis Bar Association. In 1932 he was appointed special assistant to the attorney general of Indiana.

GROWTH OF NEGRO POPULATION

The following table shows the total Negro population in Indiana by decades.

1860	11,428
1870	24,560
1880	39,228
1890	45,215
1900	57,505
1910	60,320
1920	80,810
1930	111,982

1940	121,196
1950	175,712
1960	273,944

Since the Civil War the rate of growth of the Negro population has been more rapid than the growth of the white population. In 1860 less than 1 per cent of the total population was Negro; in 1960 nearly 6 per cent. In the years immediately following the Civil War many Negroes came into the state from the former slave states. During the era of World War I there was a great migration from the South. During World War II and after the increase in Negro population was at an even more rapid rate. At first most Negroes lived in the southern part of the state along the Ohio River. By the time of the Civil War the greatest concentration was in Indianapolis, which has had the largest Negro community in the state from that time until the present. In 1960 Negroes made up 20 per cent of the population of Indianapolis. After 1900 there was a spectacular increase in the Negro population in the Calumet area. Many Negroes moved into Gary to work in the steel mills. In 1910 there were only 382 Negroes in Gary. By 1960 there were 69,123 or 38 per cent of the total.

WORLD WAR I

Four thousand eight hundred and four Indiana Negroes served in the armed forces during World War I.

NEGRO BUSINESSES

At the beginning of the century many of the large barber shops in the state were owned by Negroes. A few Negroes engaged in such businesses as grocery stores, shoeshine parlors, coal yards, blacksmith shops, and undertaking parlors. There were also a few Negro-owned firms which engaged in manufacturing on a small scale. Among these was the H.L. Sanders Company of Indianapolis, which made uniforms, aprons, and other types of work clothes. It employed about thirty persons and was the first Negro-owned business in the state to gross more than fifty thousand dollars a year. Far more successful was the Walker Manufacturing Company, which was started in 1910. Its founder, Mrs. C.J. Walker, developed a hair dressing formula which made her the first Negro woman in the United States to become a millionaire. The business which she established continues to be a success and to operate on a nationwide scale.

THE 1920's-- INCREASED SEGREGATION

During the twenties, when the Ku Klux Klan was powerful in Indiana politics, there was a marked increase in segregation. In

1926 the Indianapolis City Council passed a racial zoning ordinance, which was declared unconstitutional in a court case soon afterwards. In the same period separate public parks for Negroes were established in Indianapolis and Gary. The most serious increase in segregation was in the public schools. In Gary, after white students staged a strike over the admission of a few Negroes to a formerly all-white school, an all-Negro high school, Roosevelt, was built. After that most Gary schools were segregated. In Indianapolis, Attucks High School was built, and all Negro high school students were required to attend it. Elementary schools in Indianapolis became more thoroughly segregated than ever in this period.

THE FIGHT AGAINST SEGREGATION CARRIED ON BY THE NAACP

By 1912, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which was founded in 1910, had a branch in Indianapolis. The NAACP took the lead in fighting the increase in segregation following World War I. It successfully prosecuted the case which led to the invalidation of the zoning ordinance mentioned above. It also gave its assistance in some unsuccessful efforts to check segregation in the Indianapolis and Gary schools.

1930-- A LYNCHING IN INDIANA

During the last part of the nineteenth century, when lynchings were on the increase throughout the United States, at least twenty Negroes were the victims of lynchings in Indiana. In 1903 Governor Winfield Durbin sent units of the state militia into Evansville to prevent a lynching and to quell a race riot. Several persons were killed before order was restored. After this no more lynchings occurred until 1930. In that year two Negro youths who were accused of killing a white man in a hold-up and of assaulting his girl companion were lynched by a mob in Marion.

1932-- FIRST NEGRO DEMOCRATS ELECTED TO STATE LEGISLATURE

Until 1932 the Negro vote in Indiana was almost solidly Republican, but in that year, principally because of the depression, large numbers of Negroes voted the Democratic ticket for the first time. In 1932 Henry J. Richardson, Jr., an Indianapolis attorney, and Dr. Robert V. Stanton, an East Chicago physician, were elected state representatives. They were the first Negro Democrats in the state to be elected to public office, the first Negroes to sit in the General Assembly since 1897, and among the first Negro Democrats in the country to hold elective offices. Both were re-elected. In 1938 the Reverend Marshall A. Talley succeeded Richardson. Other Democrats subsequently elected to the House were: Dr. Theodore Cable, a

dentist, and Forrest W. Littlejohn, an attorney, both of Indianapolis; Chester Allen, an attorney, and Jesse Dickinson, a labor leader, both of South Bend; and James B. Hunter, an attorney, of East Chicago. After serving in the House Dickinson was elected to the State Senate in 1956, the first Negro Democrat to serve in the upper chamber. He was re-elected in 1960 but resigned to accept a civil service position.

RETURN OF THE REPUBLICANS

Since the days of the New Deal the Negro vote in Indiana has been predominantly Democratic although Republicans have won most of the state elections since 1938. Since 1940 several Negro Republicans have been elected to the state legislature. In 1940 Robert Lee Brokenburr of Indianapolis was elected to the State Senate, becoming the first member of his race to serve in the upper house of the state legislature. He was re-elected in 1944, defeated in 1948, and re-elected in 1952, 1956, and 1960. In 1942 Wilbur Grant, an Indianapolis attorney, was elected to the lower house. He was re-elected in 1944. In 1946 Charles E. Decker of Evansville and Zilford Carter of South Bend were elected. In 1950 William G. Mackey of Indianapolis was elected. He was subsequently re-elected.

NEGROES IN PUBLIC OFFICE

Relatively few Negroes have held public office, either elective or appointive. Several Negroes have served on the city councils in Gary and East Chicago. Two Negroes have served as presidents of the Gary city council. Several Negroes have also served as members of the school boards of the two cities, and in 1962 a Negro was elected as president of the Gary school board. In Indianapolis only four Negroes have served on the city council during the twentieth century, and there has been only one Negro member of the Indianapolis school board. In 1958 Mercer Mance was elected to the Superior Court bench in Indianapolis, the first member of his race to be elected to a judgeship in the state. In 1962 he was defeated for re-election by Wilbur Grant, the former state representative. State Senator Robert Lee Brokenburr was named by President Eisenhower as Alternate Delegate to the United Nations for one term.

ECONOMIC GAINS DURING AND AFTER WORLD WAR II

Negroes were especially hard hit by the Great Depression which began in 1929. A disproportionate number of the unemployed were Negroes because it was usually true that Negroes were "the last to be hired, the first to be fired." For this reason relief programs of the New Deal such as the WPA were especially important to Negroes.

Manpower shortages during World War II created new job opportunities for Negroes. After the war some of the gains made during the war were retained. But even today the types of jobs open to Negroes are still limited. A disproportionately large number are found in unskilled, low-paying jobs. More and more Negroes are being employed in semi-skilled jobs, but very few are found in positions at the supervisory, professional, or technical level.

LABOR UNIONS AND NEGROES

One reason for the increased employment opportunities for Negroes has been the change in policy of labor unions. Negroes had almost always been barred from the skilled, craft-type unions in the American Federation of Labor, and in many cases they are still excluded. From the beginning the CIO opposed racial discrimination in unions. Many Negroes were enrolled in the mass, industrial unions of the CIO. In some occupations organized by the CIO, such as foundries and packing houses, Negro workers outnumber white workers. Several Negroes have been elected presidents of local unions but few Negroes have served in higher positions in the labor movement.

DRIVE AGAINST SEGREGATION AFTER WORLD WAR II

World War II, in which the United States fought an enemy, Nazi Germany, whose system was based on theories of racial superiority, caused many Americans to become increasingly aware of racial discrimination at home. After the war a drive was begun to remove all barriers and distinctions. In Indiana the NAACP played a leading part, but it was also supported by other groups such as the CIO and church organizations. In 1945 the state legislature passed a FEPC law. It was noncompulsory but it declared that it was public policy to eliminate racial and religious discrimination in employment. In Indianapolis and other cities a drive was begun to open restaurants and theaters to Negroes. As a result most theaters, hotels, restaurants, and drug stores now serve Negroes, but discrimination in places of public accommodation is by no means completely eliminated. After the war Negroes were permitted to use public parks and recreational facilities in many places for the first time. Private hospitals also began to accept Negro patients, and Negro physicians and nurses for the first time began to serve on hospital staffs.

1949 -- SEGREGATION PROHIBITED BY SCHOOL LAW

The most conspicuous example of segregation in Indiana was in the public school system. In 1949 the state legislature passed a

law to end segregation and set up a timetable for its accomplishment. Earlier the Gary school board had announced a program of desegregation, but in Indianapolis no plan was announced until the school board was prodded into action by the state legislature. As the result of the law Negro school children were admitted to many elementary schools which had formerly been all white in enrollment. But in many cases rapid population changes caused the student bodies of these schools to become predominantly Negro in a short time. Because of residential segregation in the cities many schools remained all white or all Negro. Some Negro high schools in the southern part of the state were closed as the result of the 1949 law. By 1962 only two all-Negro high schools remained--Roosevelt in Gary and Attucks in Indianapolis.

TEACHERS

The 1949 school law stated that there should be no discrimination because of race in the hiring and tenure of teachers. But in some places Negro teachers who had not acquired tenure lost their jobs after the schools were desegregated and teachers who had tenure were assigned to nonteaching positions. Some school boards were reluctant to hire Negroes to teach in schools where there were white pupils, but some progress was being made in the integration of teaching staffs. In Indianapolis at least one Negro teacher was assigned to every high school. There were a few examples of Negro elementary school principals in schools where there were white teachers. But in 1962 there were only two Negro high school principals in the entire state, in both cases in all Negro schools. According to the 1960 census there were 1,234 Negro teachers in the state, comprising only 3.1 per cent of the total number of teachers. They taught in only 15 of the 775 school corporations.

PROGRESS IN EDUCATION

Negroes as a group have made impressive educational progress since Emancipation. In 1940 only 7.2 per cent of Indiana Negroes finished high school. By 1960 the percentage was 16.7 as compared with 28.7 per cent of white students. Among Negroes the median number of years of schooling was 9 years as compared with 10.8 for whites. But the percentage of Negro pupils who dropped out of school before graduation was still high, and this constituted one of the most serious problems confronting Negro youth. In an age of increasing automation, when the need for unskilled workers was declining, many Negroes who had not finished high school had little prospect of finding employment.

HIGHER EDUCATION

In 1940 only 1.9 per cent of the Negro population had attended college for four years. By 1960 the percentage was 3.1 as compared to 6.5 per cent for white persons.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Negroes were more successful in breaking down color barriers in sports than in almost any other field. Acceptance of Negro athletes in turn helped to remove discrimination in other fields. Before 1943 the Indiana High School Athletic Association had been closed to Negro schools, but in that year the ban was removed. Soon Crispus Attucks of Indianapolis and Roosevelt of Gary became teams to reckon with in tourneys. In 1955 Attucks became the first Indianapolis team to win the state basketball championship. The next year Attucks repeated and again in 1959. In 1948 William Garrett, an outstanding basketball player from Shelbyville, became the first Negro member of the Indiana University basketball team. His presence broke the ban of the Big Ten Universities against Negroes in that sport. During the fifties many of the basketball players at Indiana, Purdue, and Butler universities were Negroes. Many of them went on to become professional players. Oscar Robertson, graduate of Attucks High School and the University of Cincinnati, set more high school and collegiate records than any basketball player in Indiana history. Some of the star baseball players with the Indianapolis Indians in recent years have been Negroes.

HOUSING

In spite of improved economic conditions of Negroes in general, a large percentage continued to live in substandard housing. White realtors continued to be unwilling to sell to Negroes. Almost none of the new housing in suburban areas was available to Negroes. As a result Negroes continued for the most part to be confined to certain sections where houses were older and less desirable. Residential segregation had the effect of continuing and fostering segregation in such fields as schools and churches.

1961 CIVIL RIGHTS LAW

The 1961 session of the General Assembly passed the most far-reaching piece of legislation affecting Negroes and other minorities ever enacted by an Indiana law-making body. It was recommended by Governor Matthew E. Welsh and had the support of the NAACP, the Jewish Community Relations Council, organized labor, and other groups interested in civil rights. The act declared that it was

public policy to eliminate discrimination on account of race, creed, national origin, or ancestry, and to promote fair practices in employment. It created a Fair Employment Practices Commission and provided for the hiring of an executive director. The commission was given the power to conduct educational campaigns to eliminate discrimination in employment, to carry on investigations, and to receive, initiate, and investigate charges of discrimination in employment or of violations of the equal accommodations law. It could hold hearings, subpoena witnesses, and take testimony under oath. The law also provided that every contract to which the state or any political or civil subdivision of it was a party should contain a provision requiring the contractor not to discriminate against any employee because of race, creed, or national origin. The law did not give the commission any enforcement powers; nevertheless, it appeared that the commission would be a significant influence in creating a public awareness of the wastes involved in discrimination and in removing discriminatory practices.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, January 1, 1863

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any state or designated part of a state, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever, free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the states and parts of states, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any state, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections, wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such states shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such state, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the states and parts of states wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated states and parts of states are, and henceforward shall be, free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that, all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

AMERICAN NEGRO EMANCIPATION
CENTENNIAL AUTHORITY
INDIANA DIVISION

The Indiana Division of the American Negro Emancipation Centennial Authority was organized for the purpose of commemorating in 1963 the 100th Anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The history and achievements of the Negro in Indiana are being brought to the attention of the citizens of Indiana throughout the year 1963 through this organization. This pamphlet, written by Dr. Emma Lou Thornbrough of Butler University, Indianapolis, and Mr. Andrew W. Ramsey of Crispus Attucks High School, Indianapolis, is a vital part of this program.

Other aspects of the program include:

(1) A civic and business luncheon December 18, 1962 at the Continental Hotel in Indianapolis dedicated to the Emancipation Centennial Celebration with over 300 civic and business leaders attending, with Dr. Elvis J. Stahr, Jr. of Indiana University as the principal speaker.

(2) Publication of a 100-page book in 1963 by Dr. Emma Lou Thornbrough on the history of the Negro in Indiana during the 100 years since Emancipation.

(3) Introduction of a bill in the 1963 session of the Indiana State Legislature providing for the establishment of a State Commission to work on this program, particularly to help finance and present a suitable exhibit on the history of the Negro in Indiana and America at the Indiana State Fairgrounds in May 1963. This exhibit or portions thereof will subsequently go to Chicago, Illinois, for the National Exhibition in McCormick Place in August and September of 1963.

Interested persons should get in touch with the Indiana Division Office by letter or telephone: American Negro Emancipation Centennial Authority, Indiana Division, Walker Building, 617 Indiana Avenue, Indianapolis 2; Melrose 4-7113.

OFFICERS AND STAFF

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